

# COMMUNITY PLANNING NEWS

Number 1, January 1959

## A New Year's Resolution

In our first publication of 1959, we should wish you a Happy New Year. But we are not going to. We are going to ask you for one instead. Year of Crisis, Turning Point, Crossroads, call it what you will. 1959 is THE year for CPAC. What sort of a CPAC member are you?

Do you talk planning among your friends, or do you keep so quiet about it they would be astonished to learn you were a member of CPAC?

When people express an interest in some facet of planning, do you offer to put them in touch with the Divisional or National Office so that they can be sent some literature and a membership form? How many names and addresses have YOU sent in?

Do you let the National Office know what you think of their publications, how you feel they could be improved, what subjects you would like to have discussed in them?

Do you encourage your local service clubs, women's groups, or other organizations of which you are a member, to invite local planners to speak to them?

Do you keep the National Office informed of the planning events in your area? Do you let them know when home shows, fairs and exhibits are being held so that CPAC can play a part in them?

In short, are you an *active* member of CPAC? Or, are you one of the many people who sit back and say: "They should do something about it". Who are *they*?

As we go into 1959, let each one of us make the following resolution:

I realize that the future of CPAC depends not on any one individual or office, but on the membership at large. Because I am a member of CPAC, I will play my part — actively and constructively — to promote the cause of planning among my friends, my business associates and my neighbours.

If every person who receives this Newsletter brings just *one* new member into CPAC in 1959, our membership will obviously double, but our influence will *treble*, as each new member brings with him a whole new range of contacts and new fields for our activities — better planning, better cities and towns — a better Canada in 1959.

# NOUVELLES D'URBANISME

## Professional Housing Management

Housing management, or the administration of rented housing property, has not yet become an established profession in Canada, although some Canadians are already engaged in housing management and a few belong to the "International Chapter" of the (U.S.) National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. Miss Cherry Wheeler, a member of The Society of Housing Managers, recently visited CPAC National Office and described the work of this professional association in England. Descriptive literature on their training scheme was subsequently sent to us.

The policy of the Society is founded on the principles developed by Octavia Hill when she undertook the management of working class housing in London towards the end of the last century. "... good housing management must be a combination of efficient administration and the establishment of a good personal relationship between the manager and tenants ... human and technical problems are equally important." Members of the Society adhere to the following basic principles:

- a) To foster a good landlord and tenant relationship and to encourage a feeling of mutual responsibility.
- b) To ensure that the property is well and economically maintained by both landlord and tenant.
- c) To administer the property in such a way that both the needs of individuals and the interests of the community as a whole can be served.

This policy is furthered through the work of practising members, the recruiting and selection of students and the organization of their training, the promotion of conferences and meetings, research projects, and the publication of information.

Members of the Society, some of whom are now working in Canada, undergo an extensive training program and become qualified to manage housing projects for local authorities, New Town Corporations, government departments and other public bodies, housing associations, industrial housing schemes and private developments.

The training scheme organized by the Society is most comprehensive, taking from eighteen months to three years, depending on the qualifications already held by the applicant. When an applicant has been accepted as a student he or she is placed in an approved housing management office under the supervision of a member of the Society. In most cases students work in at least two offices during their training to gain a variety of experience in types of property, local conditions and methods of administration.

Theoretical and practical work are undertaken at the same time. The practical training covers such things as rent collections, inspection and report on internal conditions of houses, personal visits to determine tenants' needs, office interviewing, allocation of tenancies, court proceedings, office administration, co-operation with statutory and voluntary social services, etc.

In addition to this practical training, students must attend two courses given by the Society, and take correspondence courses to acquire one of the following qualifications: The Housing Manager's Certificate of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, the Professional Examinations of the Royal Institute of Chartered

Surveyors (Housing Management Section), or a B.Sc. in Estate Management from the University of London.

The Society of Housing Managers publishes a most interesting Quarterly Bulletin at 2/- per issue. National Office will be receiving it on an exchange basis with the REVIEW, but readers who would like to receive personal copies should write to The Society of Housing Managers, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1, England.

## CPAC Plays Major Role in Forming Regional Planning Board

A regional planning board is to be set up shortly in the West Kootenay area. Delegates from the municipalities of Trail, Castlegar, Kinnaird, Warfield, Rossland, Montrose, Tadanac, Nelson and Fruitvale met recently and set up a four-man steering committee to undertake preliminary negotiations.

Alderman F. E. DeVito of Trail, who was elected chairman of the steering committee, paid tribute to the B.C. Division of CPAC. He said that CPAC Provincial Secretary Treasurer Tom McDonald had played a major role in the development of the regional planning idea in the West Kootenay area.

J. W. Wilson, director of the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board, and D. K. Naumann, a private planning consultant, addressed the meeting, defining the function of a regional planning board and outlining the methods of establishing it.

Mr. Wilson stated that the regional planning board would concern itself with projects that tie the whole region together, such as highways, airports, parks, major waterworks and sewage disposal systems. The board would have three primary purposes: to coordinate the community planning of each municipality; to maintain a continuing program of planning; to carry out planning measures in the most economical way.

Mr. Naumann pointed out that the regional planning board would not impose its wishes arbitrarily upon the member communities. Two-thirds of the board members had to reach a decision and then approval had to be given by two-thirds of the member municipalities. He said that a survey would have to be done to determine the geographic limits of the region and the nature of its planning problems before an application was submitted to the provincial government for the establishment of the regional planning board.



## Landscape Architecture in the U.S.A.

The November issue of **OFFICIAL ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING** contains an interesting paper by Sylvia Crowe, the well-known English landscape architect and author of *The Landscape of Power* noted elsewhere in this **NEWS**. Miss Crowe recently visited the United States and has recorded her impressions in this paper, originally read to the Institute of Landscape Architects.

"The pioneering spirit is both the hope and peril of the American landscape, combining as it does brilliant examples of enterprise and a refusal to be daunted by natural difficulties, with the most appalling cases of land exploitation."

After deploring the amusement centres and admiring the vast tracts of wilderness in America's National Parks, Miss Crowe turns to "exploited landscape".

"... if anyone should doubt the need of some planning legislation, I recommend a long journey down roads other than parkways. After a few hundred miles of avenues of advertisements, punctuated by beflagged filling stations, I believe even the most rabid anti-planner might weaken. If he still held out, I would take him to the Arizona desert, and show him that most noble landscape torn into gridiron squares for speculative development. But sadder than these more spectacular spoliations, is a certain lack of pleasure by the wayside, of joy in just being in a place; a lack which surely fosters the restless urge to go places and so contributes to the overcrowding of the national parks."

But Miss Crowe gives way to unbridled admiration when she describes TVA, the "mecca of the planner". (See Book Briefs in this issue.) "An area the size of England, treated as one region, and turned from a poor eroded countryside into a flourishing land, complete with irrigation, hydro-electric power, industry, forestry and agriculture. The greatest compliment you can pay the landscape architects of the TVA is that you see no sign of their work. You just find that the dams and roads fit perfectly into the surrounding ground, that the camps and picnic areas are not obvious, that the parking places happen to be hidden, that one wanders naturally to the best viewpoint, and that the local growth of Kalmia, Azalea and Juniper has mysteriously spread itself to just the right positions, covering embankments and engulfing subsidiary buildings."

## Our 1959 National Planning Conference

Are you planning to attend our 1959 Conference in Montreal? We sincerely hope so. We would ask you to note now that the Conference will be held almost a month earlier than originally scheduled. That is from **September 13th to 16th**. We have had to change hotels also and we are now meeting at the **Sheraton-Mount Royal**, rather than the Windsor Hotel.

The reason for the change in dates and hotels is, of all things, due to a proposed redevelopment program, which we understand will commence early in 1959 and will probably result in demolition of at least a part of the Windsor Hotel.

See you at the Sheraton-Mount Royal in September.

## The Troubled Metropolis

The title above is the theme chosen by **The Canadian Institute on Public Affairs** for its 5th Annual Winter Week-end Conference to be held in Toronto from Friday, February 6th through Sunday, February 8th. The meetings will be held at the Leaside High School, 200 Hanna Road, Toronto, and the first meeting starts at 8.00 p.m. on the Friday evening. This meeting will consider "*Is the City Invading your Life?*" and the speaker will be Professor Anthony Adamson.

Other topics to be considered during the Conference are *The City of 1984: Two Predictions; Forces Shaping our Cities* and *Creating Cities for Human Beings*.

Speakers include Albert Rose, Stewart Bates, Ernest van den Haag, C. Wright Mills and Howard Jones and others.

For further details regarding the Conference, please write to The Canadian Institute on Public Affairs, 244 St. George Street, Toronto 5.

## Two Conferences of Interest

We should like to draw attention to two Conferences to be held in the western United States in 1959.

The **American Society of Planning Officials** will be holding its 25th Anniversary National Planning Conference from May 10th through to the 13th at Hotel Leamington in Minneapolis. The Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul have formed a local host committee for the entertainment of the delegates. A special post-Conference tour of the two Cities is being planned.

For details of the program, and also for post-Conference tour information, write to A.S.P.O. at 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

The **American Institute of Planners** will convene its Forty-second Annual Conference on July 26th, in

Seattle, Washington at the Olympic Hotel. Registration for this five day Conference begins on the Sunday, July 26th. A cruise and picnic are planned for the remainder of that day. Technical planning sessions will occupy Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Although the program is not final, topics under consideration are downtown planning, metropolitan regional planning and resources planning. On Thursday a field trip is planned.

For details write to 1959 Conference Council, American Institute of Planners, 503 County-City Bldg., Seattle 4, Washington. Not only has a special program been arranged for the wives but the children of the delegates will also be specially entertained at a 'Kid's Conference'.

# Les problèmes métropolitains:

## L'aménagement d'un réseau d'artères métropolitaines

(Extrait d'un article par Jacques Delisle, reproduit de  
LA PRESSE, Montréal, 30 décembre 1958.)

**Ni la construction d'autoroutes, ni l'aménagement d'un réseau d'artères métropolitaines, dans la région de Montréal, ne seront possibles sans la contribution financière du gouvernement provincial.**

On dira qu'il y a 50 ans, on ne savait même pas ce qu'était l'urbanisme. Comment pouvait-on alors songer à l'établissement d'un réseau de routes métropolitaines, d'un zonage logique?

Je ne sache pas que l'urbanisme, tel qu'on le connaît aujourd'hui, était une science ancienne au temps où Georges-Eugène Haussmann procédait à l'embellissement de Paris.

L'urbanisme n'est pas né d'hier non plus. Il y a 25 ans, le gouvernement provincial aurait pu établir un réseau d'autoroutes.

Aujourd'hui, encore, il pourrait le faire. Il devrait le faire.

Pourquoi demander à un gouvernement métropolitain de faire ce qu'un gouvernement provincial, dont c'est la tâche, il me semble, se devrait de mettre sur pied lui-même.

Avons-nous à Québec un ministère de l'Urbanisme? Pas encore. Tout au plus possédons-nous un service d'urbanisme dont on n'entend pas souvent parler. Un service qui en tout cas, n'a pas encore que je sache, empiété souvent sur l'autonomie des municipalités. . .

Les problèmes métropolitains de la région de Montréal, se posent aujourd'hui à une échelle différente dans les autres régions métropolitaines de Québec, de Trois-Rivières, de Sherbrooke, de Chicoutimi; ils s'y poseront de façon encore plus grave, dans quelques années.

Pourquoi alors un organisme métropolitain, quand nous avons un gouvernement provincial tout exprès pour ça?

Il ne serait que juste, il me semble, que les taxes drainées chaque année (les taxes, elles, sont statutaires) dans la région métropolitaine de Montréal, lui reviennent proportionnellement, un peu du moins.

Il ne serait peut-être pas mauvais, que notre budget provincial établisse une bonne année, en annexe, les revenus provinciaux annuels par régions, et par comparaison, les déboursés provinciaux annuels par régions. Question de clarifier une fois pour toutes la situation. Si le gouvernement juge les critiques injustes, il aurait là la meilleure occasion de les réfuter une fois pour toutes.

Autrement, chacun sera justifié de continuer à croire que Montréal est l'éternelle "vache à lait".

De tout cela il n'est pas question dans le rapport Croteau.

On comprendra facilement pourquoi, sans que j'aie besoin d'entrer dans les détails.

Mais une étude objective des problèmes métropolitains n'aurait dû ignorer cet aspect. . . .

Le rapport Croteau, au chapitre du financement de l'organisme métropolitain, fait les recommandations suivantes:

1—L'organisme métropolitain devrait pouvoir em-

prunter les sommes requises pour les fins suivantes: a) pour l'exercice de ses pouvoirs; b) pour le compte des municipalités, y compris Montréal; c) en anticipation de son revenu pour ses dépenses courantes, ou pour prêter aux municipalités, en anticipation de leurs emprunts ou de leur revenu.

2—Les municipalités devraient conserver la responsabilité de l'adoption et de l'administration de leur propre budget.

3—La fixation des taux de taxation et la perception des taxes devraient demeurer la responsabilité des municipalités.

4—L'organisme métropolitain répartirait chaque année, entre les municipalités, au prorata de leur évaluation, ses dépenses d'administration, le coût annuel de son service de dette et percevrait de chaque municipalité les montants ainsi répartis.

Le rapport Croteau stipule aussi, qu'advenant la disparition de l'actuelle commission métropolitaine, les dettes de cette dernière, de même que son actif seraient assumés par le nouvel organisme métropolitain.

Il ne parle pas toutefois que les dettes des municipalités seraient absorbées par le gouvernement métropolitain. Et pas davantage la part de l'actif (les immeubles par exemple) qui entrerait au service des nouveaux services métropolitains, disons de police, d'incendies.

Probablement que la dette demeurerait l'apanage des municipalités. Elles auraient également l'onéreux devoir de fixer elles-mêmes les taux des taxes, alors que les revenus et les dépenses de l'organisme métropolitain seraient répartis au prorata de leur évaluation.

L'organisme central dépenserait et les organismes locaux fixeraient les taux des taxes.

Le seul genre de taxe que l'organisme métropolitain imposerait loge dans la répartition des revenus et des dépenses: ce n'est pas la population des villes qui serait taxée mais les villes elles-mêmes.

Vis-à-vis de l'électeur, c'est le conseil municipal local qui aurait l'odieux de toute l'affaire.

En partant du fait qu'il faut un organisme métropolitain de toute nécessité à Montréal.

Que la forme de financement proposé par le rapport Croteau est inadéquate parce que les municipalités ne seraient plus que des agents collecteurs.

Que les nombreux services métropolitains proposés, que j'admets volontiers comme devant être établis sur une base régionale, doivent se payer.

Que Québec ne créera pas demain de ministère de l'Urbanisme.

La seule solution logique c'est encore toujours la même, la fusion véritable partielle ou totale des villes de la région.

C'est de fait ce que propose, d'ailleurs, par des détours et implicitement, le rapport Croteau, si l'on sait lire entre les lignes.

# Book Briefs

by J. M. LAVENTURE

**The Landscape of Power**, by Sylvia Crowe. Architectural Press, 9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. October 1958. 115 pages. 16s.

Miss Crowe, who is well known for her several other books on landscape architecture, now deals specifically with the possible future, and indeed present, results of the immense growth of power installations throughout Britain. The author does not in any way suggest that progress of power should be halted or retarded but rather that it could and should, in its physical appearance, blend in with the countryside. The book is amply illustrated to show how the older sources of power, such as the power stations, and the railways, together with the more modern sources of power found in the oil refineries, airfields and nuclear reactors, can be made to complement their surroundings. Miss Crowe draws particular attention to the encroachment on the national parks as a base for sites for power and communication. While the encroachment must, in most cases, take place, she suggests a careful study should be made to use the land to the best advantage and not to despoil the park areas in the name of progress.

**Training for Town and Country Planning**. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York. 1957. 119 pages. \$1.25. (Available in Canada from Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto).

Housing, Building and Planning, Bulletin No. 11. Report of an international seminar on training for town and country planning conducted in Puerto Rico, March, 1956. This seminar is a follow-up of the 1954 Regional Seminar, held in New Delhi, India, on Housing and Community Improvement, which had, during its deliberations, considered the education of planners. Contains information on current experience and development in the field of planning and training of planners.

In Part II of the Report, dealing with the specific training of planners, it is noted that because of political, cultural and geographical differences, no universal system of planning legislation and administration seems possible. However, it is thought possible to adapt the techniques and procedures to the individual countries concerned.

**Urban Renewal Notes**. The Community Planning Branch, Ontario Department of Planning and Development, 454 University Avenue, Toronto. Revised September 1958. 20 pages, supplemented by appendices and an urban renewal bibliography.

These notes have been prepared in an effort to explain what urban renewal really means in all its various forms, including conservation, rehabilitation, redevelopment and relocation. The relationship of urban renewal to the overall planning process is examined.

The notes will be of particular assistance to those municipal councils and planning boards who are considering redevelopment as a part of the overall plan. The forms of assistance available under federal and provincial Acts are explained. For this purpose suggested resolutions requesting financial aid under the N.H.A. have been included in the appendices, together with a suggested study outline which should accompany application for financial assistance in undertaking an urban renewal study.

**The South Side of the Civic Square**. City of Toronto Planning Board. 1958. 7 pages.

Report of the Toronto Planning Board on the development of the land on the south side of the proposed Civic Square for Toronto.

**The Exploding Metropolis** by the Editors of FORTUNE, Doubleday Publishers, 105 Bond Street, Toronto 2, 1958. 193 pages. \$4.50. Also available in a paper back edition at 95 cents.

This publication appeared in article series in FORTUNE magazine during the 1957-58 year. It deals with the rapid and, to a large extent, confused growth of many of our urban areas.

The six articles cover a wide range, including the question 'Are Cities Un-American?' Other articles deal with specific problems, such as transportation and highway planning, city administration, the ever present slums, uncontrolled development on the fringes of our metropolitan areas, and the centre or core of the city.

The articles, all written by laymen, point up the vital necessity for the layman, whether he lives in the town or in the country, to take a more active part in the development of his own area, and not just to support plans already made. By participation the layman then becomes linked in a very personal way with the development of the area.

It is interesting to note that these articles examine the metropolitan area and not just those portions of the city which lie within a designated, but quite often obsolete, boundary line. In the introduction, William H. Whyte Jr., notes that 'the growth of the metropolis and the growth of the city are not necessarily complementary: quite the opposite; in this time of urbanization there seems to be a growing alienation between the city and what most people conceive of as the American way of life'.

Although recognizing the need for cities and counties to get together to deal effectively with some metropolitan problems, such as mass transportation, sewage, park lands and open spaces, the authors do not suggest that there should be a 'metropolitan super-government'. Rather they believe that these problems can be worked out through co-operation with the existing forms of government.

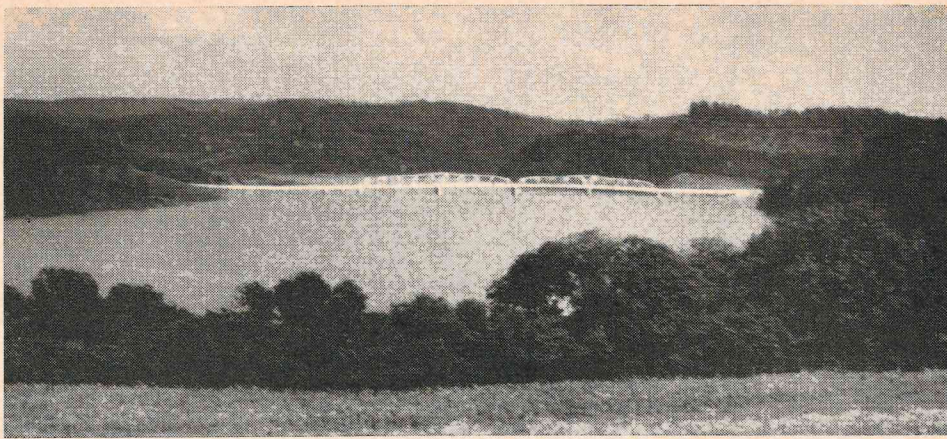
**Zoning and Street Plan of the District of Pitt Meadows**. Prepared by Nigel Richardson of the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board. 1958. 18 pages. A limited number of copies available from the Municipal Clerk, Municipal Hall, Pitt Meadows, B.C. for \$1.25.

This Report had a special significance in that it was the first time that the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board had been asked to prepare a plan to prevent future planning problems rather than to produce a plan to correct an existing situation. Owing to its proximity to Vancouver, Pitt Meadows will, within the next few years, be affected to some extent by the outward spread of that City. The adoption of a comprehensive zoning and street plan would not impede such a movement but rather encourage its growth and also ensure that such development would be an asset to the area.

Only two steps of the plan have been dealt with in this Report. The third step — that of undertaking a study for provision of facilities such as sewers, parks, etc., is recommended for the near future.

**Small House Designs**. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Ottawa. 1958. 200 pages. Copies are available from C.M.H.C. offices across Canada or from the Head Office in Ottawa.

A collection of ninety-seven designs compiled by C.M.H.C. with the co-operation of Canadian architects. It is noted that the Preface to this selection of small house designs suggests that readers should study 'Choosing a House Design' (also available from the Corporation) before selecting any particular design.



**Bridge on Tennessee  
State Highway**

*What might have been an  
ordinary truss bridge was  
given elegance by the  
reverse arch.*

*From: THE BUILDING OF TVA*

**The Building of TVA, an Illustrated History**, by John H. Kyle. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 1958. 162 pages. US \$7.50.

This is the exciting pictorial history of the design and construction of the gigantic project, undertaken twenty-five years ago by the Tennessee Valley Authority, in transforming over 41,000 square miles of the Tennessee River Basin into a productive area. Over two hundred illustrations present the reader with a visual picture of the immensity of the planning and development program. These splendid illustrations show that, although a total of twenty-seven dams and many steam plants were built, and the supply of power tremendously increased, this was but a part of the comprehensive program. The project also included building whole communities, adopting measures to stop erosion and make vast areas of the farm land productive, to conserve the forests, to reforest where necessary, and to improve navigation and other forms of transportation, provide recreation areas and generally to rebuild an entire area that had long been one of the poorest in the country.

In the process of building, a whole new field of industrial architecture was brought into being. The illustrations are ample evidence of this. Experts from many parts of the world have travelled over this area to gather knowledge that could then be put to use in somewhat similar projects in their own lands.

**Neighborhood Conservation—a Pilot Study Summary**, by Maurice Frank Parkins. Detroit City Plan Commission in co-operation with Housing and Home Finance Agency. Copies may be obtained from City Plan Commission, City of Detroit, City-County Building, Detroit 26, Michigan. 1958. 42 pages.

This is a summary of the full report and provides a brief account of the progress made over a four-year period on Detroit's neighbourhood conservation project. The whole-hearted participation and co-operation of the citizens in this project has been attributed to the fact that its 'aims, purposes and goals were recognized and fully understood by the individual residents of the neighbourhood and their organizations'. It is stated that the eventual success of the project depends very largely on the 'extent and permanence of the co-operation which the neighbourhood's leadership is able to inspire among the residents of the area'.

**Parking** by Robert H. Burrage and Edward G. Mogren. The Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Control, Saugatuck, Connecticut. 401 pages, 1957.

The authors note that the primary function of street and highways is the efficient movement of vehicles and pedestrians, and this has long since been obscured by the daily use of these facilities for parking, loading and unloading and for storage. The problem is one in which, to varying degrees, the whole nation is involved. New controls, restrictions and aids are being implemented every day in an effort to solve

the problem. Amply illustrated with graphs and diagrams, this publication should serve a very useful role in providing much up-to-date information for all those concerned with a solution to parking problems. Although written primarily as a guide book, the authors do present some suggested solutions.

**Home Builders Manual for Land Development**. The National Association of Home Builders, National Housing Center, 1625 L Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Second Revised Edition 1958. 264 pages. US \$5.00.

The purpose of this Manual is to provide general fundamental principles and standards so that the best possible use can be made of the land, based on knowledge gained by past experience and practice. The Manual consists of ten chapters, each one dealing with a specific phase of development, ranging from the basic consideration of the land to be subdivided, to the selection of suitable sites for schools, churches, recreation areas, shopping centres and other neighbourhood facilities.

**Esterhazy . . . the Potash Town**. Community Planning Branch, Department of Municipal Affairs, Regina, in co-operation with the Esterhazy Council. 1958. 64 pages. \$1.50.

Esterhazy is located in the great potash belt of south-eastern Saskatchewan and, as a result of the mining developments already in existence or underway, the town recognized the need for a comprehensive plan to guide its future growth and development. The present and future economy of the region is studied, together with population forecast, land use, traffic, civic institutions, schools, public utilities, recreation facilities and zoning. Recommendations for immediate and future action are stated.

**Asia and the Far East Seminar on Housing through Non-Profit Organizations**. United Nations, New York, 1958. 86 pages. 80 cents.

Report on a seminar held at Copenhagen in July and August, 1956, conducted by United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the Government of Denmark. This seminar was one of a series of international meetings on various aspects of housing. The full series of meetings covered the four year period from 1952 to 1956. One of the most interesting features of this Report is the appendix containing the monographs on housing, submitted by the various countries who participated in the Seminar.

**Parksville Community Plan**. Regional Planning Division, Department of Municipal Affairs, Victoria, B.C. May 1958. 44 pages, supplemented by numerous charts and maps.

**The Text of a Model Zoning Ordinance, with Commentary**, by Fred H. Bair, Jr. and Ernest R. Bartley. Public Administration Clearing Service, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 1958. 83 pages. Individual copies free on request.

Although prepared for application within the State of Florida some of the information contained therein should be of interest to Canadians.

## Book Briefs (continued)

**A Plan for the City of White Rock.** Parts I and II. The Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board of B.C. 1958. 21 and 57 pages respectively. Obtainable from the City Clerk, White Rock City Hall, 15239 Pacific Avenue, White Rock, B.C. Part I \$1.25 or both Reports may be obtained for \$2.00.

Part I contains the General Report for the area and is amply illustrated. Part II covers the proposed community planning by-law and includes technical appendices.

The city of White Rock, with a present population of about 5,000, has grown, within a short space of time, from a haven for a few summer vacationers to a city of permanent retired folk and summer residents. The topography of the city, which rises sharply from the sea, will prevent the expansion of the city beyond a limit of about 12,000 persons. Because of its favourable climatic conditions, it appears possible that as soon as the city is linked with Vancouver by a freeway it is likely to become a permanent residence for daily commuters. Three basic problems are dealt with in the two reports — the adoption of proper development control, a system of street planning and the setting aside now of land for park and recreation areas.

**An Analysis of the Potential Effects of a Movement toward a Land Value Based Property Tax.** Economic Education League, Albany, N.Y., 1958. 95 pages. US \$1.00.

A case study, undertaken by the Institute of Research of Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on the potential of a land value based property tax. The study, although noting the difficulty of re-assessing land values in order to implement such a scheme, and the problem of keeping such values up-to-date, and the many other adjustments that would have to be made if such a reform were introduced, concludes that the 'general long-run effect would be salutary'.

**Greater Winnipeg. Annual Report of the Metropolitan Planning Commission 1957.** 1100 Electric Railway Chambers, 213 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg. 1957. 45 pages.

The Commission has the responsibility for the day to day development of the Metropolitan area and is also responsible for the future overall development. The report covers current planning and development and points up the need for comprehensive metropolitan studies which, due to lack of revenue and staff, have not kept pace with the growth of the city.

A report on the Provincial Planning Service, which by Provincial legislation is administered through the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg, is also included in the report.

**Local Planning and Zoning.** State of New York and Department of Commerce, 112 State Street, Albany 7, N.Y., Revised 1958. 96 pages.

A manual of State powers and procedures for citizens and governmental officials interested in the establishment or expansion of local planning programs.

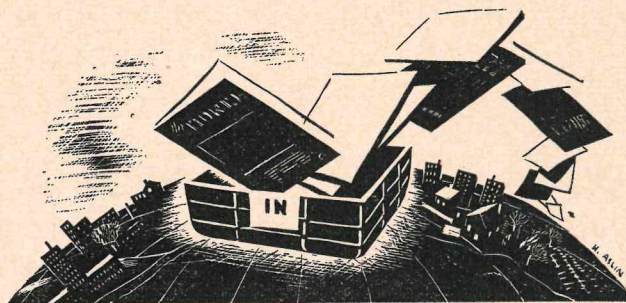
A most interesting booklet which sets forth in simple language the steps that can be taken to prepare and carry out city, town, village, county and regional planning methods and procedures. It deals with the organization of each of these groups and explains their respective areas of responsibility and the powers and duties under which they may act.

**General Development Plan, Mount Clemens, Michigan.** Mount Clemens City Planning Commission, 1958. 62 pages.

A well-illustrated report of a plan for the general development of the city. The concluding 'Guide Lines for Action' section, which sets forth the step-by-step processes that must be taken if the recommendations contained in the report are to be implemented, is presented in a most concise, well tabulated manner.

**Traffic Design of Parking Garages,** by Edmund R. Ricker. The Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Control, Saugatuck, Connecticut. 168 pages. 1957.

Over the past few years a great deal of effort and study has gone into compiling reports on the problems of traffic circulation and parking but comparatively little has been prepared in the way of specific plans for the construction of off-street parking facilities to alleviate the situation. This publication, which first appeared in 1957 and has since been revised, presents information on the fundamental factors to be considered before the construction of such a garage is undertaken. Information on design of floors, doors, ramps, parking angles and many other details are fully considered.



## From the Journal of the A.I.P.

We have found several recent articles in the JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS particularly interesting.

One especially pertinent article, in the Volume XXIV, No. 1, 1958 issue, by Edward A. Ackerman, entitled *The National Environment for Urban Planning*, points up the necessity for co-ordination in all aspects of planning and development and the need for action now. In the same issue we found three short articles designed to provoke discussion. Written by Eldridge Lovelace, the articles are entitled: (1) *You Can't Have Planning Without a Plan*; (2) *Needed: One-Dimensional City Plans*; and (3) *The Flexible City Plan is No City Plan at All*.

The Volume XXIV, No. 3, 1958 issue contained a wealth of informative material, such as *The Role of the Planner in the Present: A Problem in Identification*, by James E. Lee; *Windshield Vistas: Who Cares?*, by Carl Goldschmidt; *Economic and Physical Planning: Coordination in Developing Areas*, by Charles Haar, Benjamin Higgins and Lloyd Rodwin; *The Case for a Uniform Land Use Classification*, by Robert M. Sparks; and *Behind Neighbourhood Plans: Citizens at Work*, by Bettie B. Sarchet and Eugene D. Wheeler.

Anyone interested in subscribing to this magazine, which is issued quarterly, may do so by sending US \$6 to the A.I.P., Suite 410, 2400 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 9, D.C. Single copies are available for \$1.50 each.

## New Towns in Canada

A reprint from THE ENGINEERING JOURNAL entitled *Planning of Recent New Towns in Canada*, by S. D. Lash, M.E.I.C., Head, Department of Civil Engineering, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, has been brought to our attention. The pamphlet is primarily concerned with new industrial towns in rural or undeveloped areas. Plans of some of the towns are discussed. The planning of town centres is considered and also the problems of site engineering. Some recommendations are made for the establishment and planning of future new towns.

# OPENINGS IN COMMUNITY PLANNING

**METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION OF GREATER WINNIPEG** requires staff to fill the following vacancies. Applicants should be associate members of the Town Planning Institute of Canada or should be eligible for associate membership.

**Assistant Planner II (Zoning)**, starting salary \$400.00 per month. Applicants for this position should be graduates of planning course or graduates in architecture, engineering or other professions allied to planning. Preference will be given to applicants with experience in a planning office. Successful applicant will be responsible for drafting of zoning legislation for large and small communities in Manitoba under direction of senior planner. (51-58)

**Assistant Planner II (Design)**, starting salary \$400.00 per month. Applicants for this position should be graduates of planning course or graduates in architecture, engineering or other professions allied to planning. Preference will be given to applicants with experience in a planning office. Successful applicant will be responsible under direction of senior planner for work on general development plans, subdivision design and physical planning proposals for large and small communities with both urban and rural characteristics in Manitoba. (52-58)

**Three Assistant Planners I**, starting salary \$350.00 per month. Applicants should be graduates in architecture, engineering or other professions allied to planning, although experience in a planning office will be accepted in place of a degree. Successful applicants will work under direction of senior planner on design of subdivisions, school, park and recreation facilities both in metropolitan Winnipeg and in large and small communities in Manitoba. (53-58)

Apply: Eric W. Thrift, Director, Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg, 1100 Electric Railway Chambers, 213 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.

**THE CORPORATION OF DELTA, LADNER, B.C. Municipal Planner.** The Municipality of Delta, a rapidly growing community adjacent to Greater Vancouver, requires the services of a Municipal Planner. Duties of the Planner will include the administration of subdivision and zoning regulations and co-ordination of major planning studies. A degree in planning or equivalent experience is essential. Applications stating qualifications, experience and salary expected should be submitted to: E. F. Chapman, Municipal Clerk, Ladner, B.C. (1-59)

**REGIONAL PLANNING DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, VICTORIA, B.C. Planning Officer.** Salary: \$385-460 or \$460-550 per month, depending on qualifications and experience. Duties include preparing community plans, addressing public meetings, and related work. Applicants must be British subjects with University graduation in Community Planning, Geography and Architecture, Civil Engineering or related field. Preferably an Associate or full Membership in the Town Planning Institute of Canada. For further information and application forms, apply to the Chairman, B.C. Civil Service Commission, 544 Michigan Street, Victoria, IMMEDIATELY. COMPETITION No. 59: 58. (3-59)

**ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, COMMUNITY PLANNING BRANCH, TORONTO. Planner and Assistant Planner, Zoning Section.**

The responsibilities of the Zoning Section in respect to zoning include assisting of municipalities in the preparation of zoning by-laws, commenting on by-laws passed by municipalities, development of research studies and distribution of findings to local planning boards and committees of adjustment, organization of workshop and conference sessions pertaining to zoning and administrative tasks associated with provincial legislation. (47-58)

**Assistant Planner, Official Plan Section.** The responsibilities of the Official Plan Section include consulting work with municipalities in the process of developing planning programmes; receiving and analysing all official plans and amendments submitted to Minister for approval and research relating to official plan development. Applicants should have university degree in planning or field closely allied to planning. From two to five years experience in planning with emphasis on the administrative and research aspects of zoning and official plans desired. Canadian experience preferable. (48-58)

Salary range for Planner \$5500-6600, Assistant planner \$4400-5500. Remuneration will be based upon length, character and responsibility of experience in the planning field.

Applications will be directed to: Dept. of Planning & Development, c/o S. L. Edwards, 454 University Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**SASKATCHEWAN DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, COMMUNITY PLANNING BRANCH, REGINA.**

**Community Planners II.** Salary range: \$443-\$539 per month. Requirements: University graduation in architecture, engineering, economics, geography, or sociology, plus a graduate degree in community planning, OR University graduation in architecture, engineering, economics, (Hons), geography (Hons) or Sociology (Hons) plus several years experience in community planning work. To do professional community planning work in the Department's Community Planning Branch. This will involve checking, analyzing, and making recommendations on proposals by rural and urban communities for the development of a community plan. Benefits: Three weeks annual paid vacation, three weeks accumulative sick leave allowance, excellent pension and group life insurance plans. Applications: available from Public Service Commission, Legislative Building, Regina, Sask., Canada, and may be submitted for immediate consideration. Please quote file Number 5510. (2-59)

## More on Highway Planning

The October 1958 issue of *TRAFFIC QUARTERLY* contains, among other articles, three which are directly related to the problems of area planning and industrial location. These are: *City Planning and Expressways*, by Harold MacLean Lewis; *City-State Highway Planning*, by W. F. Babcock; and *Expressway and Industrial Location*, by Charles Ball and Michael Teitz.

Anyone interested in subscribing to this magazine or in securing this particular issue, may do so by writing to: Eno Foundation for Highway Traffic Control, Inc., Saugatuck, Connecticut.

## Recent Planning Appointments

THE METROPOLITAN TORONTO PLANNING BOARD has announced the following appointments to its staff.

(1) **Head of Housing Research Section — Mr. G. J. R. Boyle.** Mr. Boyle has a B.A. degree, 1949, from the University of Ottawa and has completed course work for his M.A. in Political Science and Economics. He has been with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation for eight years, the last two and a half of which were spent as Regional Statistician for the Ontario Region.

(2) **Head of Economic Research Section — Mr. J. M. Carson, A.M.T.P.I.** Mr. Carson has a B.Sc. (Econ.) degree, 1949, from the London School of Economics and a diploma in Town Planning from University College, London. He has been Chief Assistant Planning Officer of the County Borough of West Ham, England, since 1955, and before that was Senior Planning Assistant, Middlesex County, England.

(3) **Assistant Head, Housing Research Section — Mr. A. Murray.** Mr. Murray has a B.A. degree in Economics and History from the University of Manitoba, and has completed some graduate work towards his Ph.D. He has a diploma in Town and Regional Planning from the University of Toronto. He has been with the Bureau of Municipal Research since 1956 as an Executive Officer.

THE METROPOLITAN PLANNING COMMISSION OF GREATER WINNIPEG has recently added the following members to its staff:

**Mr. Roy P. Darke** — joined the staff on October 17, on his return from Europe, where he had worked in England and had travelled extensively in Europe. He is a graduate of the School of Architecture of the University of Manitoba.

**Mr. S. H. Osaka** — joined the staff on September 15. He is a graduate of the School of Architecture of the University of Manitoba and the School of Community Planning of the University of Manitoba, and had worked with the Commission as a summer student for several years prior to graduation.

**Mr. Clyde B. Bethke** — joined the staff on September 15. He is a graduate of the School of Landscape Architecture of the University of Wisconsin.

**Mr. A. P. Tobia** — joined the staff from Glasgow, Scotland on December 15. Mr. Tobia holds the degree of B.Sc. Hons. in Geography from the University of Glasgow and is a graduate in Town Planning of the Royal Technical College of Glasgow.

THE OLDMAN RIVER DISTRICT PLANNING COMMISSION, Alberta, announces the appointment of **Dr. K. A. Hornsby**, Ph.D., B.A., M.C.D., of Carlisle, England, to the position of **Associate Planner**.

The FEDERAL DISTRICT COMMISSION announces the following appointments:

(1) **Mr. John Leaning**, B. Arch. (Liverpool), M. Arch. (McGill), A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.C. Mr. Leaning comes to the F.D.C. from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation where he was employed as a Project Architect. Before going to C.M.H.C. Mr. Leaning worked as a Building and Planning Inspector for the Town of Prévile, P.Q.; as architectural assistant to J. H. Cook, Calgary; as architectural and planning assistant to Professor Spence-Sales, Montreal, where he was concerned with urban renewal study for Seven Islands, Quebec and also for carrying out work at the new town of Oromocto, N.B. Prior to coming to Canada in 1955, Mr. Leaning had worked in the U.K. and in the Atelier of Monsieur Le Corbusier in Paris, France. He was also employed in Sweden. Mr. Leaning's duties with F.D.C. will be related to the three dimensional aspects of the Master Plan — civic design and architectural matters.

(2) **Mr. John Grassick Reid**, B.A. Geography (Toronto), A.M.T.P.I.C. Mr. Reid took his basic university training at the University of Toronto where he obtained a Bachelor's degree in Geography and subsequently post-graduate training in both Urban Geography and Town and Regional Planning. During the period 1953-55, Mr. Reid did some work while he was still a student for the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, but since his final graduation has been engaged in long range planning for the City of Toronto Planning Board. Mr. Reid will join the F.D.C. on February 2nd and he will be concerned with the long range and regional aspects of the Master Plan.

The HAMILTON WENTWORTH PLANNING AREA BOARD is pleased to announce that **Mr. Patrick Horsbrugh** has been appointed as **Deputy Director of Planning**. This is a new appointment. Mr. Horsbrugh is already well-known in Britain as a designer and planner of great imagination and his most familiar projects are the dramatic and remarkable schemes for High Paddington and The New Barbican. Mr. Horsbrugh has also been visiting critic at Harvard University and visiting Professor at the University of Illinois. He recently prepared a report on regional development in the Wabash Valley.

## National Planning Conference 1959

## Congrès National d'Urbanisme

September 13-16 septembre

Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal

# By-Laws of the Community Planning Association of Canada

As amended and approved under date November 12, 1958.

## I OBJECT

The object of the Association shall be to foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning in Canada.

## II HEAD OFFICE

The Association shall have its head office in the City of Ottawa, Canada.

## III MEMBERS

The Association shall consist of the following:

- (a) Active Members: Persons who have been elected to membership in the Association and have paid annually the membership fee, which shall be as determined by the members from time to time at a General Meeting of the Association.
- (b) Sustaining Members: Corporations, societies or other bodies or groups who have been elected to sustaining membership in the Association and have paid annually the sustaining membership fee, which shall be as determined by the members from time to time at a General Meeting of the Association.
- (c) Life Members: Persons who have been elected to membership in the Association and have paid such life membership fee, upon admission, as may be determined by the members from time to time at a General Meeting of the Association.
- (d) Honorary Members: Persons who have made distinguished contributions in the field of planning, elected by the Council to permanent non-paying membership.

## IV ADMISSION AND WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS

The Council may by resolution authorize the Executive Committee and designated officers of the Association or of Divisions or Branches to receive on behalf of the Association applications for Membership and fees, but the Executive Committee may reject any application and return the fee.

## V FEES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The Association may accept donations, subject to review by the Council.

## VI COUNCIL

1. The Council of the Association, which shall perform all functions of a board of directors, shall consist of 16 persons who must be members of the Association. Fifteen of these shall be elected by the members of the Association for terms of three years, five vacancies to be filled at each annual election (except at the first election described in paragraph 4 of this By-law). One Councillor shall be appointed annually by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and shall serve for a term of one year.

2. The term of office of a National Councillor shall begin immediately after the Annual General Meeting following his election.

3.(a) At each Annual Election, which shall be by mail ballot, members shall vote to fill the five regular vacancies and any additional vacancies resulting from death or resignation. Names on the ballot will be (a) those selected by the Nominating Committee provided for in paragraph 7 and (b) any additional names submitted to the Secretary Treasurer over the signatures of 25 members as provided for in paragraph 9.

The mailing of the ballots by the Secretary Treasurer shall take place on a day to be fixed by the Council between May 25 and May 31. To be eligible to receive a ballot, a member must be paid up on the 15th day of May. To be valid, ballots must be returned to the Secretary Treasurer unsigned and post-marked not later than 30 days after the date of mailing by the Secretary Treasurer. The President shall cast the deciding vote in case of a tie.

(b) The votes of the members resident in any given region shall be cast only for the nominated candidates resident in that region and the ballot papers shall be arranged and carry directions accordingly.

4. At the first election to be held under this By-law, five Councillors shall be chosen for 1-year terms, five for 2-year terms and five for 3-year terms. All of these shall assume office immediately after the Annual General Meeting in 1959.

5. Vacancies in the National Council shall be filled at the time of the regular Annual Election.

6 Any Councillor may resign his office by notice in writing addressed to the Secretary Treasurer.

### Nomination Procedure

7. The Nominating Committee shall consist of five members of the National Council, resident respectively in the five regions. It shall be appointed by the National Council at its first meeting after the Annual General Meeting.

The Nominating Committee shall not be precluded from nominating any one or more of its own number.

8. The Nominating Committee shall examine the qualifications of every person proposed by members of the Association or by members of the Committee itself for membership on the National Council and shall submit its proposals to the Secretary Treasurer by April 1st. The Nominating Committee may, if practicable, assure that members will be given a choice of candidates, but not to exceed twice the number of vacancies to be filled.

9. A nomination may also be made over the signatures of any 25 members of the Association, provided that the nomination is submitted to the Secretary Treasurer not later than May 1st.

10. At each Election, the Secretary Treasurer shall send to each member, along with the ballot, a form on which the member may propose to the Nominating Committee the name or names of persons he deems qualified to be considered in the following year as a nominee for the National Council. Such proposals from individual members, either on this form or otherwise in writing, may be submitted to the Nominating Committee through the Secretary Treasurer at any time up to February 1st of the year in which the election is to take place.

11. In selecting nominees, the Nominating Committee shall be bound by the following principles:

(a) National Councillors must be persons who will form a close and effective link with other groups, national and local: for example, citizen groups concerned with municipal affairs, housing, schools and churches; professional groups concerned with urban development; the construction industry; house-building and land development; financial institutions; chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other groups concerned with the advancement of industry, commerce, agriculture and transportation; groups concerned with resources conservation and economic development.

(b) The National Council must include at least one resident of each of the Provinces which has a valid Division and at least two residents of Ontario and of Quebec.

12. The Nominating Committee shall prepare a slate of nominees for the Executive Committee positions provided for in By-law VII and shall submit the slate to the Secretary Treasurer by August 1st.

### **Balloting Regulations**

13. Detailed regulations governing the procedure of balloting shall be adopted by the National Council but must be consistent with these By-laws.

14. The Secretary Treasurer shall at all times have such balloting regulations, as well as copies of the By-laws of the Association, available to all members.

## **VII OFFICERS**

There shall be an Executive Committee of five members to carry on the business of the Association in accordance with the decisions of the membership at large and of the Council. It shall consist of

- a President of the Association;
- two Vice-Presidents;
- one Executive Councillor;
- the Immediate Past President or, if he is not available, a second Executive Councillor,

all of these, except the Immediate Past President, to be elected by the National Council by a mail ballot containing the names of nominees proposed by the Nominating Committee. The ballots shall be mailed by the Secretary Treasurer to all National Councillors between August 1st and August 20th and, upon being returned, must be post-marked within 30 days of the date when they were mailed by the Secretary Treasurer. The term of office of the Executive Committee shall begin immediately after the Annual General Meeting of the Association following their election and shall conclude immediately after the Annual General Meeting of the following year.

The Committee shall meet at the call of the President and three members shall constitute a quorum.

The Council shall appoint a Secretary Treasurer who may be a member of the Council. The Secretary Treasurer may be paid an annual honorarium to be fixed by the Council. The Council may employ such other persons as may be required to carry out the work of the Association. Any officer may resign from his office and the Council shall then appoint an officer to serve in his place.

## **VIII MANAGEMENT**

(a) The affairs of the Association shall be managed by the Council. The President or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside at General Meetings of the Association. The President, or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, shall be Chairman of the Council and of the Executive Committee. The Chairman shall be ex-officio a member of all committees.

(b) The Council may appoint an Executive Director whose duty it shall be to manage the affairs of the Association subject to the direction of the Council and the Executive Committee and who shall attend all meetings of the Association, Council and Executive Committee.

(c) The Secretary Treasurer shall keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Association, the Council and the Executive Committee and shall attend to the collection of fees and other monies due to the Association and shall certify as to the accuracy of all bills and vouchers presented for payment, and shall prepare for presentation to the Annual Meeting an audited financial statement of the affairs of the Association for the preceding year. It shall also be the duty of the Secretary Treasurer to send out all notices of meetings and generally to carry out the instructions of the Council and the Executive Committee. The Secretary Treasurer shall have custody of the seal of the Association and certify all documents required to be certified thereunder. In the absence of the Secretary Treasurer the President shall appoint a substitute.

## **IX AUDITOR**

There shall be appointed at each Annual General Meeting an Auditor who shall be a Chartered Accountant or Certified Public Accountant.

## **X GENERAL MEETINGS**

The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall begin on the first convenient day as fixed by the Council following the first day of September but not later than the last day of October, and notice thereof shall be mailed to Members at least thirty days before the date so fixed.

Each Honorary, Active and Sustaining Member in good standing will have one vote. Each member may designate a person by proxy deposited with the Secretary Treasurer two days prior to the Annual Meeting or Special General Meeting, such person to vote on his behalf at such Meeting. Thirty-one persons qualified to vote may form a quorum. A Special General Meeting shall be called by the President on the written request of ten members, notice of such meeting to be sent within ten days of the receipt of such request, and the meeting to be held not later than 30 days nor earlier than 20 days after notice of such Special General Meeting has been mailed to all Members. Such notice shall contain a statement of all the business to be transacted at such meeting.

## **XI COUNCIL MEETINGS**

The Council shall meet on such dates as it may decide or at the call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The agenda of the business to be transacted shall accompany each notice of a Council Meeting. Members of the Council not able to attend the meeting may transmit to the Secretary Treasurer their views on the matters to be taken up, and such views shall be given due consideration by the Council. Seven members of the Council shall form a quorum.

The Association may provide financial assistance to members of the Council to defray expenses incurred by them in attending meetings of the Council or of the Executive Committee.

## **XII PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS**

A Provincial Division may be formed in any Province in Canada, and such Provincial Division may form such Branches in the Province as may be desired. Immediately after organization each Provincial Division shall submit to the Council of the Association a copy of the proposed By-laws of the Division and such Provincial Division shall not be considered duly established until such By-laws have been approved by the Executive Committee. Amendments and new By-laws of any Provincial Division shall be dealt with in the same way. The By-laws of any Provincial Division shall provide that the Annual Meeting of such Division shall take place not later than the last day of June of each year.

The Association may provide assistance, financial or otherwise, to any Provincial Division to facilitate the organization and maintenance of such Division.

## **XIII AMENDMENTS**

Proposed amendments or additions to the By-laws of the Association shall be submitted in writing, signed by three Members, to the Secretary Treasurer sixty days before the date of an Annual or Special General Meeting of the Association. The text of proposed amendments or additions to the By-laws shall be mailed to all members, together with such comment or recommendation as Council or the Executive Committee may make with respect to them, not less than thirty days prior to such Annual or Special General Meeting. An affirmative majority vote of the Members present or represented by proxy vote shall be necessary for the adoption of any such amendment. Such amendments shall not be in force or acted upon until the approval of the Secretary of State of Canada has been obtained.

Plan now to attend the

### **Quebec Conference on Urban Renewal**

**February 26-27, Chateau Frontenac,  
Quebec City.**

Sponsored by the Quebec Division of CPAC and  
the City of Quebec.

Subjects to be discussed will include:

**Blight—Cause and Effect**

**Special Problems of the Historic City  
Redevelopment, Rehabilitation and  
Conservation**

**Renewal Action in Canada:** in the Province  
of Quebec, in the cities of Montreal, Quebec  
and Three-Rivers, in medium-sized cities.

**Planning for Renewal**

**Industry and Business and Renewal  
The Social Aspects of Renewal.**

Registration fee: \$10.00. Make your transportation  
arrangements and hotel reservations now.  
For further information write to: J. R. Bédard,  
President, Quebec Division, CPAC, Bureau  
d'Urbanisme, Palais Montcalm, Quebec.

Organisez-vous maintenant pour assister

### **au Congrès provincial sur la rénovation urbaine**

**février 26-27, Château Frontenac, Québec**

Sous les auspices de la division de Québec de  
l'A.C.U. et la cité de Québec.

Les sujets présentés seront les suivants:

**délabrement—cause et effet;**

**problèmes spéciaux de la cité historique;  
redéveloppement, réhabilitation et  
conservation;**

**rénovation urbaine au Canada,** dans la pro-  
vince de Québec, dans les cités de Montréal,  
de Québec et de Trois-Rivières, et dans les  
cités de grandeur moyenne;

**planification pour la rénovation;**

**commerce et industrie eu égard  
à la rénovation;**

**aspects sociaux.**

Droit d'inscription: \$10.00. Occupez-vous de  
votre transport et de vos réservations d'hôtel  
maintenant. Pour plus amples renseignements,  
écrire à: J. R. Bédard, président de la division  
de Québec l'A.C.U., Bureau d'Urbanisme, Palais  
Montcalm, Québec.

**"The Troubled Metropolis" on Radio and TV:** Proceedings of the Winter Week End Conference of the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs (see page 3) can be seen on Trans-Canada television on Saturday, February 7th from 2.30-3.30 p.m. EST and on Sunday, February 8th from 3.00-4.00 p.m. EST. Radio broadcasts can be heard on *Citizens' Forum*, over the Trans-Canada network on February 12th at 8.30 p.m. EST and on *Cross-Section*, over the Dominion network on February 19th at 9.00 p.m. EST.

## **COMMUNITY PLANNING NEWS NOUVELLES D'URBANISME**

Editorial Staff: Eric Beecroft, Miss J. M. Laventure,  
Mrs. Jennifer R. Joynes

Like the Community Planning Review, the News is issued to its members by the Community Planning Association of Canada, 77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4. Opinions expressed in the News are not necessarily those of the Association. The object of CPAC is "to foster public understanding of, and participation in, community planning in Canada." If you would like someone else to see this literature, please remail them your copy of the News or ask us to send a copy. Your cooperation in making CPAC's work known will be appreciated by all officers and members.

If you are not a CPAC Member and you wish to receive the Community Planning News, the Community Planning Review and other Members' Publications write to the

**COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION  
OF CANADA**

**77 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4.**

**Dues are \$5.00 per year.**

Mr. Stewart Fyfe,  
Dept. of Political Science,  
Queen's University,  
Kingston, Ont.



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